

B. F. TAYLOR,
Steamer.
Tugboats and Steam Launches
Supplied.
ILOILO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY.
Sole Agents for the
UNITED ASBESTOS COM-
PANY, LTD., LONDON.
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Managers.

NEW SERIES NO. 1457. 日一初月二年六十二緒光

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900.

四拜禮

號一月三英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 12,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND 7,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIEN. NEWCHWANG.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARIS BANK, LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.
HONGKONG AGENCY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
" " " 4 "
" " " 3 " S. CHOH, "

Hongkong Manager.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1900. [11]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

RESERVE FUND £500,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " " 6 " 31 "

" " " 3 " T. H. WHITEHEAD,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1898. [13]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$11,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

N. A. SHEWS, Esq., Chairman.

R. SHewan, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

E. Goetz, Esq.

R. M. Gray, Esq. D. M. Moses, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.

The Hon. J. Kewick, R. L. Richardson, Esq.

A. McConachie, Esq. P. Siechse, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS:

Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

THOMAS JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1900. [9]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [10]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000

Paid up Capital £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors—

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. D. Gillies, Esq.

Chow Tung Shing, Esq. J. T. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1899. [8]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Taels.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 4,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:

CANTON. PEKING.

CHEFOO. PENANG.

CHINKIANG. SINGAPORE.

CHUNKING. SWATOW.

FOOCHOW. TIENSIN.

HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities.

Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED on DEPOSITS.

3% per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

4% " " 6 "

5% " " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1900. [14]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

84.50 Cwt. of 375 lbs Net ex Factory.

82.80 Cwt. of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1900. [15]

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

[10]

FOR STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON, &c. Clyde*	E. Street	Now, 3rd March... Freight or Passage.	
JAPAN	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	About 3rd March... Freight or Passage.	
SHANGHAI	A. Symons	About 3rd March... Freight or Passage.	
KOBE	Candida	W. H. Haughton, R.N.R. About 3rd March... Freight only.	
LONDON	Cedon	About 8th March... Freight or Passage.	
MARSEILLES & LONDON (PARRAMATTA)	C. L. Daniel	About 8th March... Freight or Passage.	
DIRECT	(MASSILIA)	31st March... Freight or Passage.	
		(Without Transhipment).	
		14th April... (Passing through the Inland Sea).	

* See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1900. [15]

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
RAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 7th March.
STUTTGART	WEDNESDAY, 21st March.
KONIG ALBERT	WEDNESDAY, 4th April.
WEIMAR	WEDNESDAY, 18th April.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 2nd May.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 16th May.
HAMBURG	WEDNESDAY, 30th May.
HAMBURG, Hamburg-Amerika Line	THURSDAY, 14th June.
SACI/SIESEN	THURSDAY, 28th June.
OLDENBURG	THURSDAY, 12th July.
RAVERN	THURSDAY, 26th July.
STUTTGART	THURSDAY, 9th August.
KONIG ALBERT	THURSDAY, 23rd August.
WEIMAR	THURSDAY, 6th September.
PREUSSEN	

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1900, at NOON, the Steamship "RAVERN," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain E. Prehn, with MAIL, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 5th March, Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 6th March, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 6th March.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

N. A. SHEWS, Esq., Chairman.

R. SHewan, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

E. Goetz, Esq.

R. M. Gray, Esq. D. M. Moses, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.

The Hon. J. Kewick, R. L. Richardson, Esq.

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CHIEF MANAGERS:

Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON.

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LONDON—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

To-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-NIGHT, the 1st instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 1st March, 1900. [230]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day authorized Mr. HERBERT ALEXANDER LAMMERT to sign my Firm per Procuracion. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Hongkong, 1st March, 1900. [269]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED CHARGE of the Company's Business at this Port. A. S. MIHARA, Manager. Hongkong, 1st March, 1900. [268]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day transferred our Offices from Nos. 51, 53 and 55 Queen's Road, Central, to Nos. 1 and 2, Des Voeux Road, New Praya Central opposite the Praya entrance of Lee Yuen Street East. MUNSEY & BRUTTON, Solicitors. Hongkong, 1st March, 1900. [266b]

HONGKONG AND WILAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING Shareholders are requested to send in a Statement of Business contributed during the Half Year ended 31st December, 1899 on or before the 21st March on which date the Account will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THOS. L. ROSE, Secretary. Hongkong, 1st March, 1900. [269]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship "HAILOONG."

Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

DOUGLAS LAFRAY & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st March, 1900. [269b]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship "HAITAN."

Captain Rose, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

DOUGLAS LAFRAY & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st March, 1900. [270b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENSIN. THE Company's Steamship "NANCHANG."

Captain Finlayson, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 1st March, 1900. [272b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "SARPEDON."

Captain Grier, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th instant.

For Freight, apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 1st March, 1900. [273b]

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, 1900, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 31st December, 1899, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any Matters that may be conveniently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

— By Order of the Board. C. MOONEY, Secretary. Hongkong, 1st March, 1900. [270b]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1900, at 12.15 p.m.

1.—To consider and if thought fit approve the draft New Regulations which will be submitted at the Meeting and in the event of the approval thereof, or without modifications or alterations.

2.—To consider and if thought fit to pass a Resolution to the effect "that the New "Regulations already" approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereto be and the sum are hereby adopted as the "Regulations of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing Regulations thereof."

A copy of the proposed New Regulations may be seen at the Company's Office. Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 1st day of March, 1900.
By Order of the Board. C. MOONEY, Secretary. 271b]

WAR DEPARTMENT AND ADMIRALTY CONTRACT FOR WORKS AND REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

BIRTH.
On the 28th February, at Luginland, the wife of E. GOETZ, of a daughter, (stillborn.) [268]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE NORTH BORNEO TRADE.

We are pleased to see that Messrs. JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO. have altogether abandoned the North Borneo Shipping trade as is evidenced by the fact that their steamer

Mansang is advertised to sail for Sandakan on the seventh instant. Failing the *Mansang* or some other British steamer on the run from Hongkong to North Borneo ports we have the anomaly of a British settlement dependent upon German shipping for its trade with a British Colony and we believe that the trade between North Borneo and Singapore is now almost if not entirely in German hands, thus making the State of North Borneo absolutely dependent upon German shipping for all communication with the outside world. This state of affairs is rendered all the more surprising

when one takes into consideration the preponderance of British shipping the world over and it is galling to see us thus ousted from the carrying trade to and from our own possessions. It is apt to lead to complications in the event of hostilities ever arising with one or the other of the European Powers as it would give Germany an excuse to lay claim to North Borneo on the ground of holding the whole of the trade, and in these days of keen competition between the Powers in the matter of colonial expansion such possible issues should not be lost sight of. It cannot be that the trade is unprofitable, for it is ridiculous to suppose that the Blue Funnel line would have carried it on at a loss for years, as they did before their boats were taken over by the Germans. The lack of British ships to engage in the trade can only be ascribed to lack of energy on the part of British shipowners and we are very sorry to see it.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Surrender of Commandant Cronje.

LONDON, February 27th.

It is officially announced that Commandant Cronje has surrendered unconditionally with his whole force.

LATER.

Particulars of Commandant Cronje's Surrender.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated 3 am. 27th instant, says that a most dashing

advance by the Canadians and Engineers, supported by the Gordons and Shropshires brought them to within eighty yards of the enemy's trenches. This gallant deed apparently clinched matters, as daylight brought the letter of surrender, and Cronje arrived in Camp at 7 a.m. In the course of conversation the Commandant asked for kind treatment, and also that his wife, grandson,

claim, they should have a proportionate increase in their wages.

THE removal of a few shovelfuls of earth on the second day of the new year, letting the waters of the Chicago River into the great drainage canal begun over seven years ago, marked the practical completion of what *The Outlook* says is "the largest purely artificial canal in the world." Intended at first merely as a channel to carry off impurities, the idea and the work have grown until it is now predicted that it will some day be a great com-

mercial waterway connecting the busy ports of the lakes and the Mississippi, and making Chicago the country's commercial centre. Al-

though it has cost one third as much as the Suez canal, it has been built by the municipal corporation.

THE end of the Duke of Teck was very sud-

denly before the news got abroad that he was

seriously ill he sank and passed away. The

fact was that he never recovered from the

shock of the Duchess's death, and in an enfeebled state of health fell an easy victim to

paralysis. A devoted husband and father, he

was distinguished rather by his love of home

life, and his amiability, than for public services,

although he did his duty to his adopted country

by serving on the Staff in the Egyptian war of

1882, and he took his full share of the public

social duties that press upon those who are in

near relation to the Throne. As the father of

the future Queen of these realms his name will

always be honourably distinguished and affectionately remembered by the British people.—P. M. Gazette.

REPLYING recently to inquiries from the Industrial Commission, Mr. John Rockefeller said that "it is too late to argue about advantages of industrial combinations. They are a necessity, and if Americans are to have the

privilege of extending their business in all the

States of the Union and into foreign countries

as well, they are a necessity on a large scale

and require the agency of more than one

corporation." Mr. Rockefeller makes these suggestions regarding legislation to control trusts.—First, federal legislation, under which corporations may be created and regulated, if that be possible. Second, in lieu thereof, state legislation as nearly uniform as possible, encouraging combinations of persons and capital for the purpose of carrying on industries, but permitting state supervision, not of a character to hamper industries, but sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public.

CAPTAIN MORRISON, R.N.R., who has been in

command of the *Levysian* on the Canton-

Wuchow, and lately on the Canton-Macao

route, has been promoted to the command of

the Steamboat Co.'s popular Macao liner

Heungshan vice Captain W. E. Clarke who is

granted a well-earned leave of absence for a few

months. The many friends of these deservedly

popular skippers will be glad to hear this, for

while Captain Clarke's services are thus recog-

nised by his employer it is felt that in obtain-

ing permission to rest after so many years con-

tinuous service with the Steamboat Company

he is receiving only what his loyal devotion to

the welfare of the Company merits, and that in

placing Captain Morrison in command of the

yacht-like *Heungshan*, a better selection of

a successor to the courteous and affable Clarke

could not have been found.

The Bank of Japan.

TOKYO, February 17th.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the

shareholders of the Bank of Japan, held to-day,

the Bank declared its net profit for the last

half year at Y. 16,869 including Y. 437,461 the

amount brought over from the previous account.

A regular dividend at the rate of 6 per cent

was declared, and an additional dividend at a

similar rate, making a total of 12 per cent per

annum.

An Eruption of Mount Kirishima.

MIYASAKI, February 17th.

Mount Kirishima has at last broken into a

serious eruption, and four men are reported to

have been injured in the neighbourhood of the

mountain.

The Reported Murder at Amoy.

TOKYO, February 19th.

A telegram to the Government from Amoy, dated the 17th inst., says—"Two Japanese were injured by Chinese in a quarrel in a brothel last night. Nothing serious occurred, and everything is quiet."

SMOKING PROHIBITION BILL.

TOKYO, February 19th.

The House of Peers passed the Smoking Prohibition Bill (which makes it an offence for any one under 20 years of age to smoke cigars, cigarettes or pipes) though all its stages at the same sitting.

THE ATTACHÉ REPORT.

The Observatory report says:

On the 1st at 11.55 a.m. the barometer is rising over China, falling in W. Japan. A depression, which left the E. coast of China during the night, is now approaching W. Japan. Freshening moon in the Formosa Channel and N. part of the China Sea. FORECAST: Fresh N.E. winds; some drizzling rain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The number of cases of bubonic plague at Bombay from January 16th to 29th, 1900, were 1,329; deaths 897.

In sending those twelve thousand boxes of butter to the British troops in South Africa,

says the *Pall Mall*, the Danish farmers have

given an evidence of something more

widely known than spoken of—that the Scandi-

navian people, neighbours though they be of

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900.

To say that the King can has created alarm among the Chinese is to put the situation in the mildest form possible, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of your friendly neighbour, that the fullest publicity will be given to the whole proceeding and a decision arrived at in full accord with the best traditions of civilised states—of the first civilized state to get a footing on the mainland of China.

Such is all that can be gathered here of this sensational affair. In a day or two the case will be gone into fully, when doubtless much "food for reflection" will be forthcoming. All one can say at the present time is. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*

PLAQUE AT KOBE.

The following report from Mr. J. C. Hall, H. B. M.'s Consul at Flago, was laid on the table at this afternoon's Meeting of the Sanitary Board:

Sir.—With reference to your dispatch of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that of the five cases of plague mentioned in my letter of January 4th, one was subsequently discovered not to be plague, of the other four cases, all proved fatal.

The total number of cases at this port from the commencement is given as twenty-three, of which nineteen proved fatal. In Osaka the total number of cases reached forty-two, of which all but two were fatal. The last case there occurred on January 12th.

I have,
J. C. Hall.

J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Esq.

RAT CATCHING.

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OF STATE.

DOWNING STREET, 30th December.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the recent occurrence of a severe outbreak of bubonic plague in Mauritius and the great mortality attendant thereon, have caused me to give most careful consideration to the question of the best measures for preventing the continued spread of this dangerous disease. (2) I am advised that the chief agent in spreading the plague is the rat, and this advice is strongly confirmed by the experience of the authorities engaged in stamping out the epidemic in Mauritius. I would specially invite your attention to the remarks by Dr. Manson in the pamphlet issued by the London School of tropical medicine, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

(3) Although measures for the destruction of rats in sea-ports or other places likely to be infected are of great utility, even after a plague focus has been established, I wish especially to urge upon you the desirability of taking such measures as soon as possible in anticipation of the occurrence of any cases of bubonic plague.

I am advised that the practical extermination of the rats in any town would probably make it quite impossible for the disease to establish itself there.

(4) No doubt many methods of effecting this object will occur to you, such as the employment of rat catchers paid partly by results, distribution of rat poison, the importation of the mongoose or other rat-killing animals, etc. A novel and very important method has, however, been suggested by Dr. Manson, medical adviser to this office, and I would suggest an early trial where practicable. This method is to close all outlets from the sewers and to fill them with poisonous gas, after which fusing them thoroughly to remove the dead rats.

(5) I shall be glad to learn what action you may be disposed to take in consequence of this dispatch and to receive any suggestion you may think useful.

(Sd.) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

COMMENTS BY THE SANITARY BOARD.

The following together with the above dispatch were laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon.

To the Secretary.

"Any rats existing in drains in this Colony I should say would be found in the storm drains (which still convey 1/4 of the City sewage) for the reason that they can find exits and entrances through the gullies, the drains are of large area and the rats can run along the rough flat invert without having to swim. They also can get in and out of the very many untrapped storm drain tributaries. In these large storm drains, varying from 2 feet square to 8 feet + 4 feet, and larger, it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impracticable, to generate and confine a sufficiency of rats and gas would be able to escape from the 1,000 unknown entrances and rat holes; the gullies could of course be blocked. With regard to the (sewers all of glazed pipes) all the tributaries and entrances being trapped, I don't see where the rats get their entrances? Owing to the average grade of the sewers being very steep and the flow of good velocity I think it unlikely that rats will be generally found in them, but very probably in the storm drains. However, before stating the use of gas in the drains to be impracticable I think it should be "proved" one way or another, although I personally consider it impracticable. The habitation of rats in the storm drains is another very important reason why all that can be done should be done" to entirely divert sewage from storm drains."

(Sd.) R. R. DURBY.
26th February 1900.

Dr Clark minuted:

"Last year the Board employed coolies who caught about 1000 rats."

"This year the Board decided to offer a reward of acts, for every rat taken to an Inspector of Nuisances and we are collecting and destroying about 300 rats a week."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR FUND.

Apparently, having subscribed liberally to the above fund the public of Hongkong don't care the proverbial two-pence what becomes of their money so long as it gets into the hands of the widows and orphans by some means or other. At all events nobody took the trouble to go to the County Chamber to-day at noon in response to the invitation of His Excellency the Governor to consider the disposal of the balance of the Fund now in the hands of the Honorary Treasurer, Sir Thomas Jackson. The only person present was H. E. Governor, Sir Thomas Jackson, Viscount Suirdale and the representatives of the three local papers, so His Excellency was obliged to do for the Government Officials, who were in their offices at the time.

The Chinese who have settled in Hongkong have almost given up this strange custom and ere long it will be entirely crushed, as most of the well-to-do people marry a natural foisted woman, especially those who have received a western education.

A most extraordinary case came to my notice a few years ago. A Fukienese man who was single, fell in love with a virgin singing girl in a brothel, and consequently redeemed

THE SMALL FEET OF CHINESE LADIES.

BY A CHINAMAN.

The practice of compressing the feet of females in China in order to make them look small and delicate, from a Chinese point of view, is not only an inconvenient but a cruel one.

It is said that during the Chau dynasty about B.C. 900, a certain Woo-li-ching* transformed herself to a very beautiful woman. She was walking to and fro in the King's garden when His Majesty saw her. He brought her to the Palace and made her the mistress of his son.

Fearing that her origin might be discovered—as it is said a Woo-li-ching though capable of transforming all the other parts of the body to the same shape as those of mankind, cannot do so with regard to the feet, which remain of their original shape, and hairy—she had her feet bound up with cloth and invented a small shoe, which has since become the fashion of Celestial people.

Others are of opinion that the wives, for a Chinese gentleman has usually more than one wife, revolted against their husbands and threatened to do them some harm; the Chinese proverb says that nine women out of ten are jealous. The husband ran up to the King's palace for protection, but most singular to relate, His Majesty himself was attacked by the Royal ladies.

The fang grew to such a crisis that a general female revolt was threatened and the King was obliged to issue a proclamation prohibiting people from marrying more than one wife. Secretly he held a Council with his ministers and invited the leading citizens. The result of this meeting was that the feet of young girls were ordered to be compressed; in order to deprive them of the free power of walking and make them of subject to the authority of their lords, the husbands.

Others are of opinion that an intelligent and cunning gentleman had so many concubines that he feared the results of allowing free communication to his wives and daughters, and fore-saw the evil consequences of their visiting or being visited by their female friends without restraint, for a person in society comes in contact with both good and bad company, which either improves or spoils the morals of the person in question. He therefore invented the system of compressing female feet in order to check the evil he foresaw.

There is no certain age at which the operation is commenced, but in families of easy circumstances the bandages are put on as soon as the child is well able to walk.

The following extract is taken from the Reverend Dr. Williams's "Middle Kingdom" respecting the operation to which a foot is subjected:

"The foot belonged to a person in low life; it was 5½ inches long, which is full eighteen times over the most fashionable size. The big toe was bent upward and backward on the foot, and the second twisted under it and across, so that the extremity reached the inner edge of the foot. The third toe somewhat overlapped the second, but lying less obliquely, and reaching to the first joint of the great toe. The ball of the great toe, who was a guest at the feast, was strong enough to force a passage through the mob and escaped from the building. He was, however, seen by his enemies, chased and fired upon. After running some distance his strength gave way from loss of blood and he fell down exhausted. His pursuers when they came up struck him with their swords and, thinking he was dead, threw him into a pond. A female relative saw the attempted murder and after the men had gone away came and dragged the man out of the water. He was yet dead and told his relation to report the matter to his father and brother and ask them to bring the mandarin. He also gave instructions that their property should be sold and the money to be devoted to getting revenge. The woman did as she was bid and returned to the spot where she had felt the wounded man, he had, however, vanished, leaving only blood stains on the ground. Some time afterwards several women went to the village Council to request the elders to send a petition to the magistrate, but the mandarin happened to be absent and so no steps have yet been taken.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ROBBERIES.

Notices were posted on nearly all the walls, both within and without the City of Canton, on the 27th instant, by order of the Military Officer Li Fat, of the Kwang-Hip Regiment, stating that owing to the enormous number of armed robbers in Canton, the public and soldiers not in uniform are strictly forbidden to carry arms. If found so doing the person will be arrested and recognised as a robber and the man who arrests him will receive the sum of \$50 as a reward.

her. He took her into a family house and married her as his wife.

He was a trader, and after some time he received a letter from his mother asking him to come home. He communicated this to his wife, who was greatly distressed, and after a long discussion she agreed to accompany him home.

He was glad, but reminded her that in his country a woman having natural feet is treated by parents and other relatives as a servant girl and quite differently from a daughter-in-law; if she were to have her feet compressed, he said, in that case she would receive the reception of a daughter-in-law from his mother and other relatives.

The foolish woman, fearing the treatment of servants and the hard work that she would have to do, volunteered to go through this odd operation.

She was then, as far as my recollection goes, about twenty years of age, and the pain caused by the compression made her sick and she used to cry out day and night. She could eat nothing for two weeks, except soup and congee, which had to be given to her by servants and she had to be carried in and out of her room.

She patiently bore all this and after a few months, I saw her leaving her native country for her husband's, and I doubt not that she is well and happy there.

When she was going through the process she was sick, and when she got well she was lean and fearfully thin, but after a few months, that is when she was going away, she was enjoying her former health and strength.

Such are the curious customs of the Chinese. One is inclined to laugh at the simplicity of a woman to volunteer herself to undergo such a cruel practice, while on the other hand it must be admitted that the love and faithfulness on the part of the woman towards her husband, whom she could have forsaken, if she had chosen, excite admiration for her virtue.

CANTON NOTES.

DISTURBANCE CAUSED BY "FUNG SHUI."

Admiral Ho Lin Ching, of Canton, sometime ago instructed the villages of his ancestral village to erect a temple for their ancestors in Pao Choo Tung. When the building was finished, the people named Tsui and Wong from a neighbouring village said that it interfered with the Fung Shui of their village.

On the 10th instant, while the Ho's were having a feast in the new temple, party of about two hundred men from the dissatisfied village made an attack on the feasters, after first surrounding the building. Very soon enjoyment was turned into strife and the newly decorated walls were soon disfigured with blood. Many of the feasters were killed, both men and women, besides some being mutilated by having their ears and nose cut off and their eyes gouged out. A soldier, named Ho Wei Kau, who was a guest at the feast, was strong enough to force a passage through the mob and escaped from the building. He was, however, seen by his enemies, chased and fired upon.

After running some distance his strength gave way from loss of blood and he fell down exhausted. His pursuers when they came up struck him with their swords and, thinking he was dead, threw him into a pond. A female relative saw the attempted murder and after the men had gone away came and dragged the man out of the water. He was yet dead and told his relation to report the matter to his father and brother and ask them to bring the mandarin. He also gave instructions that their property should be sold and the money to be devoted to getting revenge. The woman did as she was bid and returned to the spot where she had felt the wounded man, he had, however, vanished, leaving only blood stains on the ground. Some time afterwards several women went to the village Council to request the elders to send a petition to the magistrate, but the mandarin happened to be absent and so no steps have yet been taken.

THE PASSING OF THOMAS ATKINS OF THE LINE.

We call the following items of news from the *Shanghai Daily Press* of 26th ultimo:

FOOTBALL.

A football match, Association Rules, played on Saturday afternoon between teams from the Shanghai Football Club and H.M.S. *Broadway* resulted in a win by the home team by three goals to nil.

IMPROVEMENT.

The Council is improving the river frontage of West Honkow as fast as possible, the latest innovation being the installation of seven acetylene gas lights on the North Soochow Road above the Chekiang Road Bridge. These were lighted for the first time last week and give a very good light.

Labourers were engaged during the latter part of last week marking out the extension of North Chekiang Road from beyond the Mixed Court to the Railway Station, and we hear there will soon be a good driveway to the station from that end of the settlement. When this is completed some steps should be taken to build a new bridge over Soochow Creek in place of the existing one bearing the name of the Chekiang Road.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AND THE MANILA RAILWAY CO.

The directors of the Manila Railway Company (Limited) in London were advised by cable from their representative at Washington that the United States Government decline to recognise any liability for payment of the interest guaranteed under the Spanish Concession. Detailed information, promised by letter, was awaited.

NOT A BAD IDEA.

We hear that the Shanghai Fire Association, an organisation of five insurance agents doing business in Shanghai, is moving against the proposal to tax Insurance Companies toward the upkeep of the Fire Brigade. Considering the amount of business done by these companies in Shanghai and the great protection given them by the present volunteer Fire Brigade, it seems paltry for them to object to the small tax proposed. The Fire Insurance Companies doing business in London are taxed, and the County Council now has before it a proposal to increase this amount in view of the great annual expenditure needed to cope with the work of the Brigade. Surely here, with our purely mutual government, the reason for contributions is all the greater.

A most extraordinary case came to my notice a few years ago. A Fukienese man who was single, fell in love with a virgin singing girl in a brothel, and consequently redeemed

her. He took her into a family house and married her as his wife.

He was a trader, and after some time he received a letter from his mother asking him to come home. He communicated this to his wife, who was greatly distressed, and after a long discussion she agreed to accompany him home.

He was glad, but reminded her that in his country a woman having natural feet is treated by parents and other relatives as a servant girl and quite differently from a daughter-in-law; if she were to have her feet compressed, he said, in that case she would receive the reception of a daughter-in-law from his mother and other relatives.

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She patiently bore all this and after a few months, I saw her leaving her native country for her husband's, and I doubt not that she is well and happy there.

When she was going through the process she was sick, and when she got well she was lean and fearfully thin, but after a few months, that is when she was going away, she was enjoying her former health and strength.

Such are the curious customs of the Chinese. One is inclined to laugh at the simplicity of a woman to volunteer herself to undergo such a cruel practice, while on the other hand it must be admitted that the love and faithfulness on the part of the woman towards her husband, whom she could have forsaken, if she had chosen, excite admiration for her virtue.

number present, among them being representatives of the consular body and many prominent residents. The warmth of the evening added to the room made dancing rather tiring, but the pains taken by the M. C. and Committee obviated all avoidable faults. It was rumoured that the next and final large dance, four weeks hence, will take the form of fancy dress, though the Committee has not definitely decided upon this course.

TIENTSIN NOTES.

We call the following paragraphs from the *Peking and Tientsin Times*:

The Empress Dowager is becoming more and more enraged at the sympathy expressed for the Emperor.

She was then, as far as my recollection goes, about twenty years of age, and the pain caused by the compression made her sick and she used to cry out day and night. She could eat nothing for two weeks, except soup and congee, which had to be given to her by servants and she had to be carried in and out of her room.

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It is stated that the reason General Yuan has done nothing with the Boxers in Shantung is that the Empress Dowager warned him that should any disturbance ensue from his suppression of the rioters he would be held responsible. With this pleasing prospect it is scarcely to be wondered at if he has remained quiescent.

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The British Consul very wisely issued a circular on the 13th instant, cautioning his nation against going into the Native City during the Feast of Lanterns festival, as owing to the excited state of the populace it was inadvisable to penetrate the crowded thoroughfares. The Chinese Authorities took the precaution too, of prohibiting the usual processions and ceremonies this year, and the fest has therefore virtually been unobserved, only a very limited display of lanterns being made.

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The two officials recommended by Shih Tung as assistant instructors of the Imperial Apparatus are Pao Feng, Expounder of the Hanlin College, and Kao Keng-su, Ta

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(March 1st.)

Companies.	Paid up Capital.	Latest quotation.
Banks.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Co., Ltd.—(Preference).	\$125	31½ % premium
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited—(Preference).	\$ 5	Nominal
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited—(Ordinary).	\$ 4	1½ buyers
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited—(Deferred).	\$ 1	15½ buyers
National Bank of China, Ltd.—Do. Founders.	\$ 8	\$26
—Marine Insurances.	\$ 1	\$20
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$ 50	\$230 sales
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$56
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	Tls. 180
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Ltd.	\$ 60	\$125
Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	\$ 50	\$130
Straits-Ins.-Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$2
Fire Insurances.		
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$318 ex div.
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$89
Shipping.		
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.—(Preference).	\$ 15	\$294
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$88
China & Manha S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$100
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$49
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Preference).	\$ 10	10 to buyers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Owry).	\$ 10	\$10.10
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Owry).	\$ 5	\$5
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.—"Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$260
Redamius.		
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$135
Lunar-Sugar-Refining Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$47
Mining.		
Punjim Mining Co., Ltd.	\$ 6	\$64
Punjim Mining Preference Shares.	\$ 1	\$1.40
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin.	Fcs. 250	\$350
Queen Mines, Ltd.	25 cl.	\$27
Jebleu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$134
Ramb'Alian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	15 cl.	\$624
Olivers Freehold Mines, Ltd.	\$ 5	\$53
Olivers Freehold Mines, Ltd.	\$ 4	\$4.90
Great Eastern & Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—(Preference).	\$ 5	\$1
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.		
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	\$125	505 ex div.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.		
Wanchai Warehouse & Storage Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$86
New Anewy Dock Co., Ltd.	\$ 30	\$44
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.		
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$9.50
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$123
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 30	\$26
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$44
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$126
Humphrey's Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$9
Cotton Mills.		
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$38
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 60
International Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 73
Lou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 70
SoyChee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 500	Tls. 400
Yahloong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 55
Miscellaneous.		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$284
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$ 15	\$166
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$63
Watkins, Limited.	\$ 10	\$11
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$124
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$ 2	\$2.25
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$135
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$350
Gao, Fenwick & Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$518
H'kong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$167
H'kong High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$155
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	\$ 6	\$6
Hongkong and China Bakery Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$25
Campbell, Moon and Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$16
Bell's Asbestos East Agency, Ltd.	\$ 1	1½ nominal
United Asbestos Oriental Asy., Ltd.	\$ 4	\$5
Carmichael & Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$10
Tobruk Planting Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$8
Tobruk Planting Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$5
Tobruk Planting Co., Ltd.	\$ 4	\$4
BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS, Share Brokers.		
Telegraph Address—"Hello."		
Telephone No. 145.		

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Aitken, Mr. J. H.	Lambie, Mrs. J. E.	CITY OF LONDON, British steamer, 2,036 R.	Orlando, British cruiser, 5,600 tons, Capt. J. H. Burke, Manila.	Lion, gunboat, 473 tons, 8 guns, 576 h.p., Capt. Amer. at Kwang-chow-wan.
Aldis, Mr. O. W.	child and amah	DAPHNE, German steamer, 1,293 R.	Peacock, 1st class gunboat, 775 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. S. G. Douglas, Shanghai.	Sequoia, 600 tons, 6 guns, 400 h.p., at Sasebo.
Aldis, Mr. O. F.	Leggett, Mr. E. C.	DIAMANTE, British steamer, 1,225 R.	Parrot, 1st class protected cruiser, 4,000 tons, 10 guns, 9,000 i.h.p., Capt. M. Motz, at Hongkong.	Chin Ho, 490 tons, 5 guns, 472 h.p.
Angier, Mr. and Mrs. A. G.	Levy, Mr. L. A.	BLAXLAND, 27th Feb.—Manila 24th Feb.	Pigeon, 1st class gunboat, 750 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. F. E. Green, Hongkong.	Chin Hoku, 490 tons, 5 guns, 472 h.p.
Annis, Mrs. John Bailey, Mr. W. S.	Luc, Mr. E.	GENERAL—SHEWAN, Tomes & Co.	Plover, 1st class gunboat, 453 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. V. de M. Cowper, Manila.	Chin Put, 500 tons, 9 guns, 453 h.p.
Barber, Mr. J. N.	Lutz, Mr. Emilie	EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British steamer, 5,904 R.	Redpole, British gunboat, 805 tons, Capt. F. F. Haworth Booth, Shanghai.	Chin Chu, 500 tons, 9 guns, 453 h.p.
Bartlett, Mr. J. F. N.	MacGowan, Mr. R. J.	G. A. Lee, R.N.R., 24th Feb.—Vancouver 2nd Feb., and Shanghai 22nd, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.	Surprise, gunboat, 627 tons, 10 guns, 860 h.p., Capt. Morel, at Saigon.	* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Prejolles.
Berger, Mr. S. M.	Macmillan, Mr. A. C.	FAUSNING, British steamer, 1,410 R.	THE GERMAN SQUADRON.	
Blackburn, Com. R.M.	Mayster, Mr. J. Y.	T.A. Mitchell, 24th Feb.—Java 14th Feb.	Gefion, German cruiser, 4,200 tons, 24 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Rollmann, at Manila.	
Botteneheim, Mr. and Mrs. D. E.	McLeod, Mr. & Mrs. E. O'Neill, Mr. J. J.	GERMANY, British steamer, 1,174 R.	Hanso, 1st class gunboat, 1,000 tons, 10 guns, 1,600 h.p., Capt. H. H. Lans, at Amoy.	
Brands, Mr. C.	Moser, Mrs. T. S.	GERMANIA, German steamer, 1,174 R.	Hertha, German cruiser, 6,000 tons, Capt. S. v. Uedem, at Hongkong.	
Brewer, Miss M. D.	Moses, Misses (2)	JOHN FEARON, British gunboat, 1,015 tons, Comdr. Condr. Carr, on the West River.	Irida, 279 tons, at Yokosuka.	
Brooks, Mr. Franklin	Myer, Mr. A. H.	KLONITZ, British gunboat, 1,000 tons, 12 guns, 1,600 h.p., Capt. H. H. Lans, at Amoy.	Shiranuki, 279 tons, at Kobe.	
Brooks, Mrs. F. W.	Neirof, Mr. Van	LAURENCE, British gunboat, 1,015 tons, Comdr. Condr. I. Ishida, at Yokosuka.	Idakuch, torpedo-boat destroyer, 133 tons, Comdr. I. Iwami, at Hongkong.	
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. D. E.	Nicholson, Mr. H. A.	LEONARD, British gunboat, 1,015 tons, Comdr. Condr. I. Iwami, at Hongkong.	Kagero, torpedo-boat destroyer, 297 tons, Comdr. I. Iwami, at Hongkong.	
Butler, Miss B.	O'Neill, Mr. J. J.	LOUISIANA, British gunboat, 1,015 tons, Comdr. Condr. I. Iwami, at Hongkong.	Kotaka, 199 tons, 8 torpedo-tubes, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. Iwami, at Hongkong.	
Byron, Mr. J. C.	Parfit, Mr. W.	MAHOGANY, British gunboat, 1,015 tons, Comdr. Condr. I. Iwami, at Hongkong.	Shiranuki, torpedo-boat, 298 tons, Comdr. Iwami, at Hongkong.	
Carter, Mr. H. B.	Platt, Mr. Ralph	MARIA, British gunboat, 1,015 tons, Comdr. Condr. I. Iwami, at Hongkong.	Yugiri, 279 tons, at Takashima.	
Case, Mrs. F.	Potter, Mr. E. C.	MARY, British gunboat, 1,015 tons, Comdr. Condr. I. Iwami, at Hongkong.	Zuikaku, 279 tons, at Ujina.	
Clark, Dr. and Mrs. F.	Potter, Mr. M.	MONICA, British gunboat, 1,015 tons, Comdr. Condr. I. Iwami, at Hongkong.	Shinonome, 279 tons, at Kure.	
Danford, Mrs. E. C.	Poulet, Mr. J.	NEPTUNE, British gunboat, 1,015 tons, Comdr. Condr. I. Iwami, at Hongkong.	Yudzuki, 279 tons, at Yokosuka.	
Dawson, Comdr. and Mrs. E. H.	Ray, Mrs. J. L.	NEWCASTLE, British gunboat, 1,015 tons, Comdr. Condr. I. Iwami, at Hongkong.	Zuikaku, 279 tons, at Ujina.	
De Pudsey, Mrs. E.	Reeves, Mr.	OLYMPIA, British steamer, 1,237 R.	THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.	
Delbecque, Mr. and Mrs. Col.	Rice, Mr. and Mrs. E. H.	LORENZEN, 21st Feb.—Canton 21st Feb., Balash.—Sanden Wieler & Co.	Baltimore, Flagship, U.S. cruiser, 4,415 tons, 10 guns, 10,600 h.p., Capt. J. M. Forsyth, at Hongkong.	
Denoche, Mr. P. C.	Searns, Mrs. W.	MAILED MARU, Japanese steamer, 667 R.	Bennington, U.S. gunboat, 1,710 tons, 6 guns, 3,436 h.p., Comdr. C. H. Arnold, at Manila.	
Dinwiddie, Mr. W.	Sergeant, Mr. B. W.	OGATA, 28th Feb.—Swatow 27th Feb., General—Order.	Brooklyn, Flagship, U.S. cruiser, Admiral Watson, Manila.	
Docking, Mr. R. More	Sharp, Mr. & Mrs. E. H.	PARTRIDGE, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Calao, 150 tons, 2 torpedo-tubes, 525 h.p., Comdr. R. A. Norton, on the Yangtze.	
Drum, Miss	Simmins, Mr. H.	PETRARCH, German steamer, 1,258 R.	Castille, U.S. gunboat, 1,330 tons, 2,150 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Watson, on the Yangtze.	
Earnshaw, Mr. and Mrs. and a child	Shebridge, Dr. & Mrs. and child	PIERRE, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Casting, U.S. gunboat, 1,330 tons, 2 guns, 2,150 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Watson, on the Yangtze.	
Eldridge, Mrs. T. H.	Smythe, Mr. A. J.	PROGRESS, German steamer, 1,258 R.	Castille, U.S. gunboat, 1,330 tons, 2,150 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Watson, on the Yangtze.	
Finlay, Mr. A. J.	Hamilton	QUEEN ADELAIDE, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Concord, U.S. gunboat, 1,710 tons, 6 guns, 3,436 h.p., Comdr. C. H. Arnold, at Manila.	
Fleischer, Mr.	Stewart, Mr. E. H.	QUEEN ELIZABETH, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Cook, U.S. supply-ship, 7,000 tons, 2,350 h.p., Comdr. J. W. Carlton, at Manila.	
Gillingham, Mr. A. W.	Sugitani, Mr. Y.	QUEEN OF SPAIN, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Cutter, U.S. supply-ship, 1,330 tons, 2,150 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. W. Carlton, at Manila.	
Glenclinton, Mr. H.	Taylor, Mr. B.	REDFERN, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Cutter, U.S. supply-ship, 1,330 tons, 2,150 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. W. Carlton, at Manila.	
Glover, Mr.	Torrens, Mr. G.	REGAL, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Cutter, U.S. supply-ship, 1,330 tons, 2,150 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. W. Carlton, at Manila.	
Goddard, Capt.	Turner, Mr. & Mrs. W.	REED, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Cutter, U.S. supply-ship, 1,330 tons, 2,150 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. W. Carlton, at Manila.	
Gracey, Mr. S. P.	Vaughan, Mr. H. S.	REED, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Cutter, U.S. supply-ship, 1,330 tons, 2,150 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. W. Carlton, at Manila.	
Griffith, Major and Mrs.	Waghorn, Mr. G.	REED, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Cutter, U.S. supply-ship, 1,330 tons, 2,150 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. W. Carlton, at Manila.	
Hamerly, Mr. B. F.	Waldow, Mr. R.	REED, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Cutter, U.S. supply-ship, 1,330 tons, 2,150 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. W. Carlton, at Manila.	
Horseby, Mr. and Mrs. H. H.	Walling, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. and child	REED, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Cutter, U.S. supply-ship, 1,330 tons, 2,150 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. W. Carlton, at Manila.	
Hosking, Mr. P.	Warfield, Mr. and Mrs. and maid	REED, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Cutter, U.S. supply-ship, 1,330 tons, 2,150 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. W. Carlton, at Manila.	
Howard, Mr. T.	Watney, Mrs. Claude	REED, British steamer, 1,258 R.	Cutter, U.S. supply-ship, 1,330 tons, 2,150 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. W. Carlton, at Manila.	
Hudson, Mr. C. J.	Whitley, Mr. &			